tuate the idea of nationalism. Had the Filipino people been so docile and meek as to accept without question a colonial form of government, they would have displayed weakness of character. When, however, the Filipino people were willing to fight and fight hard for their freedom, they joined themselves with other vigorous races which have engaged in similar struggles. On the credit side of Philippine culture must, therefore, be placed the nationalistic aspirations of the people.

No people can be considered cultivated which does not show proper respect for its women-folk. Fortunately the Filipino does not fail by this test. On the contrary, Philippine women occupy a unique place in comparison with other women of the Orient. One of the greatest assets of the Philippines is the fine type of Filipino womanhood and the innate respect accorded woman by the male sector of society.

Further manifestations of Philippine culture are found in Philippine Literature, Philippine Science, Philippine Art, Philippine Music, and Philippine Public Opinion, which I will now proceed to discuss.

A description of the development of Philippine literature divides into five eras, which may be called pre-Spanish, Spanish, Revolutionary, Spanish-American, and American.

Unfortunately, misplaced missionary zeal has deprived us of the privilege of having knowledge of all but a scanty few of the written documents which had been prepared in the Philippines before the coming of the Spaniards. But we do know that long before the Spanish conquest the

ancient Filipinos had a literature written in characters of their own. The writing of manuscripts as practised by these early Filipinos reflected the simple activities of their lives. Its manifestations

[8] **See Euloglo B. Rodriguez, "The Development of Philippine Literature,"** ***Historical Review*** **s March, 1933, and Zoilo M. Galang,** ***Encyclopedia of the PAilipfines,*** **Vol. I, "Literature" (1935).**